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**INSCOM
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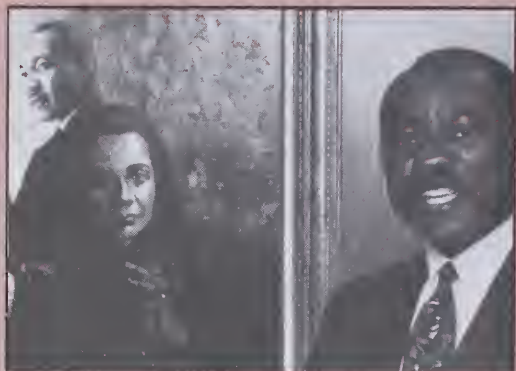
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Ronald Quincy stands beside a portrait of Coretta and Martin Luther King Jr. (Photo by Rudi Williams) See page 8.

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"Wake up, NCOs, we have a job"

By CSM Felix P. Nater
242nd MI Battalion (CEWI)

Noncommissioned officers have always held a special place in Army history. NCOs have left a legacy of traditional standards that serve as today's cornerstone of refined NCO duties and responsibilities.

FM 25-100, *Train the Force*, and FM 25-101, *Battle-Focused Training*, continue the traditions by underscoring the importance of the NCO Corps in the execution of training. Both documents clearly define the role of NCOs in the design, implementation and execution of training. Never before has a doctrine captured with such specificity and clarity the role of the NCO leader in the execution of training.

For those NCOs who really desire to return to basics and were in search of a reference source—stop looking! Both FMs contain all the guidance and ingredients essential to successful planning and execution of battle-focused training. I challenge all noncommissioned officers from corporal to command sergeant major to become totally versed in both documents and to practice its doctrine. It's the essence of why we are NCOs!

Training of soldiers and NCOs has always been the principal duty of NCOs. NCOs are charged with the responsibility of training the individual soldier. It has been "NCO business" to conduct the day-to-day job of training and developing soldiers. When did we lose sight of this important aspect of NCO business? First-line leaders, in particular, have a duty to train and evaluate the standards of all soldiers at all levels. This requirement does not change from company to division level assignments. NCO business is a continuous process that should never stop because of operational assignments.

Prior to the publication of FM 25-100 and FM 25-101, the lack of focused multiechelon training, was usually the determining factor in the level of quality battle-focused training. All too often, the intention and commitment was there, but the plan failed to contain proper coordination. In other words, the training plan was not battle-focused. NCOs within an organization were not coordinating training plans in order to maximize training. Every echelon of the organization was not plugged into defining training needs and objectives and key NCOs were not involved in the process. If training is to play a vital role in the Army of the 21st Century, these documents must be practiced at every level. NCOs must become actively involved in identifying objectives, training needs and the execution of quality training.

Contrary to the accepted belief, NCOs, and not officers,

are the principal trainers of soldiers. The Officer Corps, in conjunction with assigned NCOs, are key players in the training process. But, it is the NCO who actually conducts the individual training of soldiers. Somewhere along the line NCOs either lost the memory of the traditions and honors bestowed upon the Corps, or the system failed to reinforce the concept and role of the NCO. As NCOs, we now have that role restated very clearly and undeniably recorded in FM 25-100 and FM 25-101. NCOs must return to basics if the mission of the Army to deter war is to remain paramount.

Former Chief of Staff of the Army General Carl E. Vuono's intent in orchestrating both documents was a stroke of genius. He knew the vital role NCOs must play in the execution of training. As an NCO committed to ensuring excellence in training, I clearly understand the role of NCOs in the growth and development of our young soldiers and the professional assistance we provide the Officer Corps in the conduct of daily operations. Both documents should be required discussion during NCOES and NCODP training opportunities at every level. Every NCO should strive to make possession of these manuals second only to the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) and applicable soldier manuals. Your personal libraries should contain a copy of FM 25-100 and FM 25-101, along with any other applicable soldier manuals. In other words, both documents should be handy reference documents throughout our NCO careers. NCOs who wish to reaffirm their respective places in Army tradition must become totally familiar with the doctrine contained in these field manuals. NCOES can teach the concept, but we, the NCO Corps, must be desirous of its implementation and execution.

Wake up, NCOs, and re-take your rightful places in Army tradition. Stop suggesting that the Officer Corps is doing our jobs. We are essential elements in the planning and training processes. Our advice and experience is needed in achieving battle-focused training. Whether you want to accept the challenge or not, NCO leaders are major contributors to the METL development process along with our officer counterparts. So, let's stop singing the old refrain that "Officers run the Army" and get down to the business of being the best NCOs we can be before we must explain why our soldiers are not being properly cared for. NCOs and officers are part of the large team responsible for the training and development of soldiers. Both entities have separate but important jobs. Jobs that sometimes overlap. Let's make it a combined effort.

Commander's Corner

Charles F. Scanlon
Major General
Commanding

"The Army will not be wasted if it is never actually called on to fight; it will be wasted if it is unable to do so."

These elegant matter-of-fact words come from FM 100-1, and summarize simply and succinctly the reason we work so hard at our jobs. That reason is readiness, maintaining the edge. It's the business we're about; the number one dimension guiding General Sullivan's future vision for the Army; and the framework for INSCOM's Top Ten Objectives for 1992.

We recently completed our yearly review of the Top Ten - many of you made important contributions to their development - and sent them out to the MSCs. I am sure you have seen them ... and then slid them into a drawer, or under a pile of suspenses due tomorrow, or even posted them on your wall, to fill a space that was bare.

But, wherever you put them, take them out now, because we're going to talk about them some more.

We created the Top Ten last year to help focus the command on its key missions and objectives. We need focus these days more than ever, because the world is topsy turvy with change. And, although some may use this as a reason to stand still and wait, it is, on the contrary, our opportunity, and our duty, to create our own focus and momentum for the future. We are doing that and doing it well.

In the current environment, former adversaries taken for granted during the Cold War bipolar era are being replaced by a multipolar, ambiguous, and unsettled world. For the intelligence community, the decline of the Soviet bloc has forced us to rethink our doctrine and tactics. To reshape and adapt the force to new faceless and unpredictable threats, we will build flexible mix-and-match organizations and capabilities to meet the demands of any contingency. In doing this, there is nothing more important than knowing where we are going and what options we have to respond to new and/or unpredictable requirements. The Top Ten gives us this overarching concept -- our baseline and our azimuth -- for this future.

Embedded in each and every one of our Top Ten is the element of readiness. Maintaining our ability to conduct global multi-discipline intelligence operations leads off the Top Ten list; MSC training and readiness wraps it up. Within these perimeters come initiatives for building and sustaining the necessary standards of deployability and versatility for units, equipment, people, skills and doctrine.



These initiatives also merge well with General Sullivan's dimensions guiding the Army's future:

- * Reshape the Force, to accommodate its new environment. (INSCOM objectives: Refine the European, Pacific, CONUS, and Power Projection force structures, and evaluate EAC intelligence support to the corps.)

- * Resource the Force; preserve money for training, and develop better ways of doing business. (INSCOM objectives: Build a command-wide Information Architecture; Implement a Non-Developmental Item (NDI) Acquisition Program to keep abreast of technology; support the U.S. Counter-Drug Strategy worldwide; Integrate Intelligence Production into policy and operations.)

- * Strengthen the Total Force. (INSCOM objective: Integrate Reserve Component forces into EAC Intelligence Operations.)

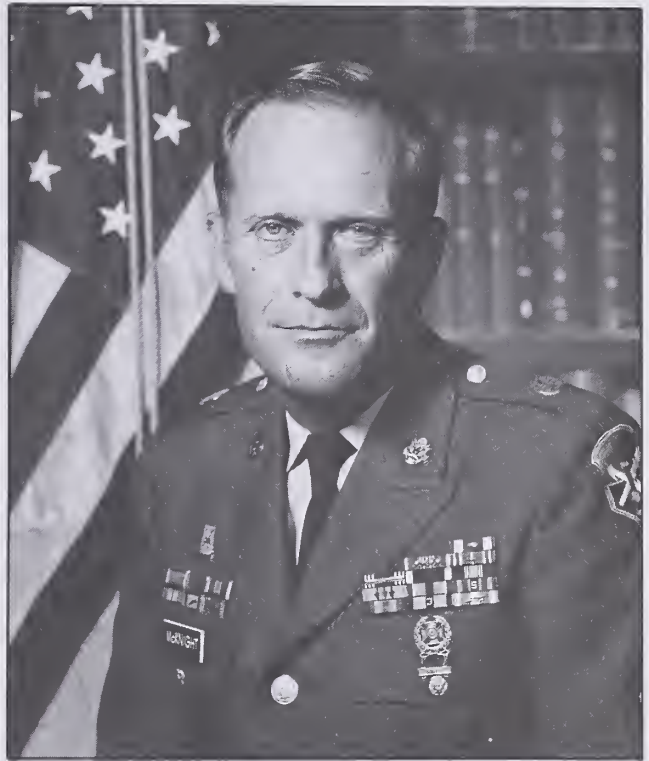
Although listed as a single objective, Caring for INSCOM Personnel is all-encompassing, recognizing that the strength of the Army is you, the soldiers and civilians who give to the Army its unique capabilities and great potential. Force readiness is ultimately a product of the quality of its soldiers.

The Top Ten are as much your individual guideposts as they are the Command's. Although its simplicity may make it seem like just another piece of paper, and may mask the considerable effort of preparing it and then making it happen, think twice before underestimating its value. Read it; contemplate it; talk about it; use it to develop your own Top Ten. It's important. It's our plan, the most important objectives for the command, and, in turn, for you. In a time when uncertainty and rapid change are inherent, the Top Ten serves as a hip-pocket reference for the future, and a strong, reliable tool to help us stay the course.

Mission First, People Always.

INSCOM's goals for 1992

Raymond McKnight
Command Sergeant Major
INSCOM



Every military unit from the single soldier to a major command must have goals to help them stay focused on what requires special attention and effort. INSCOM's goals for 1992 have been identified and are being implemented. Like all of you, I am committed to the accomplishment of these goals which are challenging and require our support and effort. Our goals for 1992 are as follows:

- Maintain the Edge: Conduct Global Multidiscipline Intelligence Operations
- Care for INSCOM people
- Refine European, Pacific, CONUS and Power Projection Force Structures
- Evaluate Concept for EAC Intelligence Support to CORPS (CMISE)
- Integrate U.S. Army Reserve Component Forces into EAC Intelligence Operations
- Implement a Non-Development Item (NDI) INSCOM Acquisition Program
- Develop a Command-Wide Information Mission Area Architecture for Compatibility /Interoperability between HQ INSCOM and its MSCs.
- Support the U.S. Army Drug Strategy and Initiate a Command-Wide Counter-Drug Campaign Plan
- Transition Intelligence Production into INSCOM's Policy, Plans and Operations
- Focus on MSC Training and Readiness

While all the goals are important, the current drawdown of the Army requires that we concentrate on our second

goal - "Care for INSCOM People." This goal is at the forefront of my daily conversations with soldiers from all over the INSCOM community and is always of special importance.

With the Army drawing down and reducing to a smaller fighting force, we as leaders must fulfill an important and difficult role in assisting transitioning soldiers and their families. Past issues of the INSCOM JOURNAL provided my thoughts on soldier transition and provided some guidelines on steps that must be considered before, during, and after their separation.

It is our responsibility as leaders to take care of our soldiers and their families. We must provide the same degree of care for soldiers and families whether they are arriving or departing our units. Formal feedback from soldiers leaving our ranks is rarely provided so it is difficult to measure how effective the NCO support channel was in assisting them in separation. The NCO leadership in every unit must ensure they have effective means of providing quality care and assistance for soldiers leaving our INSCOM family. Our commitment must be to provide the same level of care and attention to those leaving the ranks as to those remaining.

As NCOs in today's Army, we have the responsibility and honor to lead and train soldiers. We must take care of those leaving and provide training for their replacements to ensure the future Army is even better than today's Army. Let us fully support the INSCOM goals and help our soldiers understand them. "Mission First, People Always!"

Rybak retires with 40 years' service

By Capt. Michael L. Yowell
66th MI Brigade

Lodz is a mere 100 kilometers from Warsaw, Poland's capital city. In that city, Poland's second largest and unknown to most Americans, Edward Rybak began a lifelong battle. He was barely six when his life was altered by Nazi Germany's 1939 invasion of his beloved homeland. The events precipitated World War II.

Yet, Rybak was fortunate. His city wasn't hit as badly as others. The war, though, shaped a self-determination that led to 40 years of U.S. government service and an intelligence career characterized by consistent excellence. When the Pan Am airliner bound for Washington, D.C. departed, it carried Rybak and wife Erika to retirement—a highly respected and distinguished career ended.

Until the war ended, Rybak and his family continued to live in Lodz. The war touched everyone then, no matter where they lived. "I was about 11 and remember seeing bodies stacked in the streets. Such an experience couldn't help but have an impact," said Rybak.

Through the ordeals of war his determination grew. Rybak and his family moved briefly to Poland's western border at the end of the war with the defeat of Nazism in 1945. He moved to Germany a year later to escape the onslaught of communism.

Along with the rest of Europe, post war Germany was struggling when the Korean war erupted. While still in Germany, he enlisted in the U.S. Army under the provisions of the Lodge Act which allowed eastern Europeans to join the American military. "It was an opportunity to do something," he said. During the next 10 years of active military service he saw duty in various combat arms and sensitive intelligence assignments.

In May 1962, he left the Army and entered civil service. Excelling in a variety of operational and staff assignments with several MI units throughout Europe, he advanced from GS-7 to the top step of GS-15.

Rybak is one of the few civilian multidiscipline intelligence professionals with extensive experience in HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT and MASINT areas. This technical expertise, profound knowledge of the European political, economic and military scene, fluency in four languages, and a keen analytical mind made him an invaluable advisor to a succession of twelve 66th MI Brigade commanders.



COMMITTED--Even nearing retirement, Edward Rybak continues to receive phone calls from persons seeking his advice. For nearly 40 years, Rybak has paved a reputation for superb intelligence work that has had lasting impact on the operations of 66th MI Brigade. (Photo by SFC Larry White)

For the past 14 years, while he directed the activities of the Intelligence Division, every major improvement in the Brigade's human and technical collection capabilities bore his handwriting. Most recently, it was at his initiative that the brigade borrowed German Army direction finding equipment

to support Operation Desert Storm. This initiative, and another sensitive project he developed in the HUMINT arena, were acclaimed in national level assessments for their contributions to the war effort. The rapport he enjoys with host country intelligence services is legendary, and contributes greatly to the successful accomplishment of the brigade's mission.

Rybak's performance has not gone unnoticed. Lt. Gen. Charles B. Eichelberger, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, describes Rybak as ". . . *the person to turn to when key security issues in the European theater are addressed. Without fail, he has responded with critical and insightful assessments of the European political and intelligence scene that played a major role in the decision-making process at all levels . . . I have always relied heavily on Rybak's astute advice and unerring judgement.*"

The number of congressional delegates who received and applauded his political and operational environment briefings are many. Rybak's superb assistance to members of Congress was summed up by Robert J. Winchester, special assistant to the Secretary of the Army for Legislative Affairs: "*Rybak's insightful assessments of the European political and military scene have been uniformly praised and have resulted in increased congressional programmatic, budgetary, and legislative support for U.S. military intelligence operations in Europe and worldwide.*"

Rybak holds the Army's top two civilian awards—the Decorations for Exceptional Civilian Service and Meritorious Civilian Service, the latter for his concept to bring about the merger of the multiple intelligence disciplines and the creation of the 66th MI Brigade as we know it today. He recently received the Presidential Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, which was a first in the brigade's history.

He was also recently awarded the Federal Achievement Cross by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Rybak attributes his success to hard work and the opportunities he was afforded in getting the right training and the right jobs. His scholastic record is as impressive as his operational achievements. He got his bachelor's with highest honors and an "A" average. He graduated at the top of his class from the 50-week Dual-Area Intelligence Operations Course, and his academic report from the National War College cited him for "stellar" performance.

"It was the best year of my life," Rybak said as he reflected on his time at the War College. "It was such a superb opportunity to be there among representatives from all the services. The people were highly motivated. Today, I can find a former classmate anywhere on the Joint Staff."

Yet with all his training and education, Rybak said he never visualized the current changes taking place in the world. "I'm convinced that history and the course of the nations are dependent on the decisions of a few brave men . . . men such as Presidents Reagan, Bush, Gorbachev and Walesa. They overcame overwhelming odds and changed history. It takes a tremendous amount of courage to stick to your convictions under great pressure."

As achievement-oriented as Rybak is, he never lost the hu-

man touch. The people who've worked for him loved it, and many have returned for subsequent tours. Numerous officers who served under his tutelage have risen to senior ranks and brigade commands.

In looking back on a highly successful and rewarding career, Rybak says that he couldn't have done it without Erika, his wife of 37 years.

She was always there to help and assist through rough periods, supportive to the maximum. A greatly talented folk art painter, Erika was the co-founder of the 66th MI Brigade Women's Annual Christmas Bazaar, a major fund raising event. She was also the co-founder of the Community Boutique and served there many years as a volunteer.

He remembers fondly when they moved into building 333 B2, their first set of quarters in Perlacher Forst after getting married. "We were the first occupants after they were built. Back then, they came fully equipped with linen and china. Those were great days."

"I see a need for the government to weigh its international and domestic needs. We should provide assistance to the emerging democracies as well as put people on the street who can read and write. We need to revive the traditions that make America great," he said.

Rybak also recalls the long hours Erika put in assisting him in acquainting visiting VIPs with Munich and the local culture. "It was the right thing to do. It helped put them in the right frame of mind."

And what of the future? "I see a need for the government to weigh its international and domestic needs. We should provide assistance to the emerging democracies as well as put people on the street who can read and write. We need to revive the traditions which made America great," he said.

As for the 66th, Rybak said, "The soldiers and civilians should not let their guard down, regardless of the changes. Detailed knowledge about the potential threat areas is key. There will always be a need for good intelligence."

The Rybaks returned to their home in Springfield, Va., but planned to spend winter skiing in the mountains of Colorado. Both are accomplished skiers and former racers. Skiing seems to have been their second life. "Name any significant mountain in the Alps and we've skied it," he said.

"It's tough to say goodbye to friends. That's the hardest part," said Rybak. The members of the brigade wish them the best of luck. Things just won't be the same without them.

One that *didn't* get away

By SGM Durwood Trammell
INSCOM, HSA

How many people does it take to catch a 200-pound Pacific blue marlin? Four! One to set the hook, one to reel it in, one to hold the fighting chair straight and one to gaff the fish . . . plus a first sergeant to drive the boat and insure that the stern of the boat is always pointed toward the fish throughout the fight, regardless of which way it swims.

That Saturday dawned as usual in Paradise, absolutely beautiful, hardly a cloud in the sky, gentle tradewinds blowing and a great forecast for billfishing—two foot seas! The fishermen were a little tired as we gathered at Hickam Harbor Marina at seven a.m. We had all been at the Soldier of Excellence Ball the night before honoring the 703rd MI Brigade Soldier and NCO-of-the-Year. Few of us had gone to bed before midnight and then been rudely awakened by alarm clocks at various times from 4:00 to 5:00 a.m.

Several 703rd senior NCOs were ready to go out into the beautiful blue Pacific Ocean and show CSM McKnight, INSCOM's command sergeant major, SGM Robbs, INSCOM DCSCOPS' sergeant major and SFC Dickens, PERSCOM's MP/MI Branch how to catch fish (we hoped). CSM McKnight, CSM Myhre, and SGM Robbs fished with my wife, 1st Sgt. Ann Trammell, and I aboard our boat *HOOKED UP*. CSM Boswell, CSM Maldonado and SFC Dickens fished with 1st Sgt. Raby aboard his boat *SUNNY SIDE DOWN*.

The two-foot seas in the forecast turned out to be 4-6 feet at first, but were just swells with no chop to speak of in between, so all in all it looked like a pretty good day for fishing. We started trolling with artificial baits around eight a.m., 10 miles or so off Barbers Point Naval Air Station. Patience is a virtue and this is especially true when billfishing. According to the International Game Fishing Association, the trolling hours to marlin strike ratio is about 20 to 1. There is a lot of skill involved, where to fish, when, what type of lure, how fast to troll, how far behind the boat to run the lures - but with that 20 to 1 ratio, there is still an awful lot of luck involved. We, of course, used pure skill!

After 2-1/2 hours of trolling in the hot Hawaiian sun without a single strike, we were beginning to wonder if maybe this just wasn't our day. We'd spend the time talking about every subject under the sun and ribbing each other over the radio about which boat was probably full of seasick NCOs gobbling down crackers to calm their stomachs.



The Pacific blue marlin hangs on display at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. (Photo by SGM Trammell)

I was just about to call it quits and head back for the marina when it happened! The port side outrigger rod's line started screaming out of its reel at an incredible rate. Ann took my place at the helm as I ran to grab the rod. As we looked behind the boat, we saw that glorious sight that billfishermen dream of—a 200-pound blue marlin leaping out of the water trying his damndest to fling our lure and the 50-pound test line it was tied to out of his mouth. Eight feet of blue and silver beauty jumped several times before our eyes and then our hearts almost stopped as we saw our fishing companions' boat bearing down on our fish! They didn't realize we had a marlin hooked and were about to run over him, or the line, and either way, he'd be gone! The last jump was right in front of their boat, not 50 feet away. A blind person couldn't have missed

that and fortunately, they didn't either. They quickly turned their boat away, and the fight was on!!!!

I set the hook and handed the rod to SGM Robbs in the fighting chair as the marlin, still stripping off line, dove for deep water. He stripped off over 400 yards of line before stopping his first of many runs. We brought him to the boat for the first time 30 minutes later, but as soon as he saw the boat, he showed us just how much strength he had left. He took off again and stripped 350-400 yards of line again without ever slowing down! During this run, the reel became so hot that steam billowed off it as we poured water on it to cool it off! After 30 minutes of hard fighting, SGM Robbs was no closer to reeling in that marlin than he had been when it all started.

Forty minutes later, after backing down on the fish three times, only to have him run off line again and again, we finally brought our prize to the boat again. Knowing that many a fish is lost right there beside the boat, I'll admit that although I had grabbed the bill while someone else gaffed a marlin about twenty times in Florida, my heart was in my throat as Ann and I worked together, me slowly pulling the fish toward the boat by the leader and Ann maneuvering the boat to bring the fish alongside. Finally I had him by the bill (or did he have me?) and CSM Myhre gaffed him and we were able to pull him into the boat! SUCCESS!!!!

So who caught the fish? We did! I say we'd never have landed him had I not set the hook, held the rod while the fish humped and Robbs got in the chair, coached the reeler and later, grabbed the bill and held on for dear life at the end of the fight . . . besides, it is my boat! SGM Robbs says he caught it because he did all the reeling and sweating while we all gave him advice, even over the radio from the other boat. 1st Sgt. Trammell says we'd have lost him had it not been for her expert handling of the boat . . . besides, as she reminded me, it's her boat too! CSM Myhre says were it not for his steady hand at the gaff we'd have lost the marlin for sure. CSM McKnight says he offered sound advice to Robbs throughout the fight and braced the chair too so, in his opinion, he was largely responsible for that marlin being in the boat!

We all basked in the glory of our 200-pound prize as we took pictures at the dock with "our blue marlin" and casually accepted the oo's and ah's of the many on-lookers who came to see our fish. I'd say that Saturday, and the seventy minutes we fought that magnificent fish, are memories that will stay with each of us forever!

I just wonder how much that 8-foot, 200 pound marlin weighed by the time CSM McKnight and SGM Robbs got back to HQ INSCOM????



Left to right, SGM Durwood Trammell, 1st Sgt. Ann Trammell, SGM Ed Robbs, CSM Raymond McKnight,

and CSM John Myhre stand beside their 200-pound marlin. (Photo by Alice Boswell)

King's birthday: *a holiday for all Americans*

By Rudi Williams

"While people abroad recognize the universality of Martin's message, far too many in his own country mistakenly think of the day commemorating his legacy and contributions as an 'African-American holiday.'"

So said Coretta Scott King, widow of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., in her 1991 King holiday message.

"An African-American holiday? Not at all. The Martin Luther King Jr. holiday is a national holiday," said Ronald Quincy, executive director of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. "Forty-eight states now recognize the King federal holiday as a state-paid holiday. Only Arizona and New Hampshire haven't passed companion legislation.

"It's also an international holiday with more than 100 foreign countries honoring Dr. King's birthday," he said. "He reached out to all Americans. It's a multicultural, multiracial celebration."

Two dozen foreign delegations visited the King Center between July and October, said Quincy, who became executive director in July.

"These citizens of the world come to pay homage," said Quincy, a former associate vice president and assistant to the president of Harvard University. "They come on a pilgrimage. They come to receive spiritual rejuvenation, to be trained in non-violence, to exchange viewpoints on conflicts occurring in their regions of the world. They discuss how they are attempting to resolve those issues and what role Dr. King's non-violence principles play in resolving human conflict."

Each year, a cross section of American society representing every state gathers in Atlanta to participate in the annual King Week parade and march, Quincy said. Several military units—bands, color guards, drill teams, marching units and logistical support outfits—participate in the celebration, he added.

The 1992 event was held on Jan. 18. It was televised worldwide. The King Week '92 theme was "Where Do We Go From Here? Non-violence: A Blueprint for Life."

"We've long been indebted to the military services for their assistance during King Week," Quincy said.

Troops were fighting the Persian Gulf war during King's birthday observances in 1991. Mrs. King opposed the war, but not the warriors, Quincy noted.

"Mrs. King's fundamental philosophy is grounded in Kingian non-violence," he said. "but she wasn't in opposition to

the warriors because they are our sons, daughters, neighbors, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives." Mrs. King is founding president and chief executive officer of the King Center.

Quincy praised the military's role in integrating America. He said many minorities have a much better chance for achievement in the military than in the private sector. "If you commit yourself, you'll be able to hold your head up high, earn a good living, get further training, further advancement, take care of your family, retire with benefits and perhaps start another career," he said.

"The integration of military units had a tremendous impact on the acceptability of integration in the larger society," said Quincy. "After all, if one can train hard, fight hard and die in integrated units, why limit one's participation in the larger society?"

The military hasn't gotten the level of credit it ought to for its role in integrating America and providing opportunities for minorities, Quincy said. The armed forces continue to outpace the private sector in integrating the races, as well as providing opportunities and accessibility for training and jobs, he added.

"Look at the number of blacks and other minorities who are flag and general officers," he said. "Then look at the number of minorities who are chief executive officers of chief operating officers of major corporations—none! Or who are the presidents of major universities—very few!"

Quincy noted there is no African American in the U.S. Senate, but America's top military officer is an African American. "The military continues to outdistance the rest of government, the private sector and the academic community with respect to integration and career advancement," he said. "Serving in the military is a noble cause. That message needs to be told."

Quincy is influenced by King's viewpoints on war and peace. "Dr. King said, 'It is not enough to say we must not wage war. It is necessary to love peace and sacrifice for it. We must concentrate not merely on the eradication of war, but on the affirmation of peace.'"

However, Quincy pointed out that when Martin Luther King Jr. was asked whether armed forces are necessary, he answered: "We would hope to get to a point where they would not be necessary."

"I'm proud of all the men and women in the armed forces," Quincy said. "I'm proud of them equally because they're serving themselves, their families and their country." **AFIS**

Kempner's devotion outlasts Cold War

Story, photo by SFC Larry White
66th MI Brigade

Lucian W. Kempner is respected, even loved, by persons familiar with his contributions to the 66th MI Brigade. The respect and love run so deep that Kempner's pleas to retire without publicity were, by and large, ignored in favor of paying homage to a man who has devoted almost his entire adult life to Army intelligence.

One person who risked Kempner's ire was SFC Rick Mariani. As the Military Assistant Liaison Officer, Mariani assisted Kempner during his time as the Land Liaison Officer/Bavarian Border Affairs and most recently as Land Liaison Office Coordinator. Mariani's article announcing Kempner's retirement was entertaining, but understandably saturated with seriousness and respect. Kempner has lived a career that few can relate to, but history's recall suggests many can appreciate.

Kempner started working in mid-April 1945 for the 970th CIC, U.S. 9th Army, as an investigator and subsequently for the British Field Security Service (FSS/CI) before immigrating to the U.S. in May to join his parents in Lansdowne, Pa. (His father, Dr. Robert M.W. Kempner, would serve as deputy chief of Counsel at the International Military tribunals in Nuernberg.)

In October 1946, Kempner joined the Army and was assigned to the forerunner of the 18th MI Battalion, the 7707 MI Service Center at Camp King, Oberursel, Germany, as one of that unit's first interrogators.

That was the beginning of an Army career that, as Mariani described it, "truly shaped the development of U.S. Army intelligence efforts in Europe."

"He's retiring . . . we think," Mariani's article began. "Many of us at HQ 66th know Mr. Kempner as a white-capped blur who speeds by us in the hallways, because he moves like he is in a perpetual race. While a supportive supervisor, he can be down right testy when anything interferes with mission accomplishment."

At the root of Kempner's modesty is a strong commitment to duty. He cares more for doing a good job than public acclaim. A note of declination affixed to Mariani's article is a terse illustration: "I have just done my duty."

Doing his duty earned praise from many sources, past commanders as well as the current 66th MI Brigade commander, Col. James C. King. At Kempner's farewell dinner recently, the brigade commander noted Kempner's exceptional accomplishments in the intelligence field over the past 45 years.



ANOTHER AWARD--Lucian Kempner (left), recently retired from federal service, received many awards during a career that spanned nearly half a century. Here, Col. James C. King, 66th MI Brigade commander, makes another presentation to Kempner.

James Nightingale, the brigade's deputy director of operations, has respect for Kempner that goes back many years. "As a young MICECP, I remember hearing of Lutz Kempner and his capabilities to work with the German authorities to better the U.S. position," Nightingale recalled.

That was 25 years ago. In his present position Nightingale has a better view of Kempner's success. "His abilities and skills are to be emulated by anyone who wants to become a premier Liaison Officer. He never lost sight of where his loyalties lay. He was superb at representing the U.S. position to

the host nation counterparts firmly and without apology. He represents the best America has to offer."

Bettina Kempner-Strehlow, Kempner's daughter who works in the brigade's intelligence division, naturally had praise for her 68-year old father. "My father always loved working for military intelligence and always had the attitude that duty comes first," she commented. She described her father as a "very friendly, extremely diplomatic and highly intelligent, multi-lingual man with a wide-range of interests and knowledge from which the intelligence community took great profit." Bettina also noted that it was not without reason that the German authorities highly respected him and recently awarded him the "Grosse Bundesverdienstkreuz (the Superior Distinguished Service Cross)," one of the highest awards given by the FRG president, previously never presented to a U.S. civil service employee.

Numerous other American and foreign awards have been presented to Kempner who has lived a less-than-easy life. Born in Berlin, Kempner immigrated with his parents to Italy in 1935 in support of his father's anti-Nazi activities. For the next 11 years, Kempner's world was turned upside down. Kidnapped by the GESTAPO, he was returned to Germany in 1938. From his prison he won release and, under GESTAPO supervision, continued school at a Moravian Brethren Academy (Black Forest) until 1943.

The GESTAPO arrested him again in September 1943 and placed him in various forced labor camps, from which he eventually escaped in 1945 to the U.S. 9th Army.

His career in Army intelligence began 18 months later and has seen him hold various interesting jobs, including consid-

erable time with the 18th MI Battalion and the brigade. For nearly 29 years, Kempner worked in different capacities with the battalion, followed by an assignment as the U.S. Intelligence Liaison Officer with the U.S. Command in Berlin from 1976-1983.

When he returned to Munich in 1983, Kempner's principal duties were as a Land Liaison Officer with the brigade.

Nationalized an American citizen in 1949, Kempner devoted himself to the nation's cause. His wife, Hannelore, also contributed, standing faithfully by him through the many long hours of work and study he undertook to obtain his Master of Science Degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She was equally active and over the many years played a pivotal role in the success of the brigade, 18th MI Battalion and 513th MI Group Women's Clubs in addition to being a Bible school leader.

The thrust for all this is Kempner's commitment to duty. He retires from duties the last eight years as the Chief Land Liaison Officer/Bavarian Border Affairs and by losing the battle for a quiet retirement.

At the height of all the discussion regarding publicity, Kempner stopped by the Public Affairs Office with what seemed to be no particular agenda and, apparently changing his mind in mid-sentence, inquired how things were going. Assured that things were going well, the man who is quick to praise others more than himself, bid goodbye and thanks.

Thanks to the brigade? Many think he deserves public thanks for a career that outlived the Cold War and helped stoke the fires of the 66th MI Brigade's intelligence efforts.

Bill of Rights protects common citizen

By 1st Lt. Bill Reagan
18th MI Bn, 66th MI Brigade

As Americans, we enjoy many freedoms that others in the world do not have. In this 200th-year anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights to the American Constitution, it is appropriate to reflect on the document that guarantees us these liberties.

The Constitution was the first major political document to reflect the ideals of the Enlightenment, a movement that ironically had its origins in 18th century England. According to Enlightenment thought, natural law guaranteed individual rights to all men: freedom of speech, religion, property, privacy, etc. These rights were not the gift of the government, but were the birthright of all mankind. The American Constitution—written by scholars of the Enlightenment—assumed the existence of these basic liberties, but did not specifically enumerate them. Many of the delegates to the

Constitutional Convention remembered the abuse of power by the British Crown, and refused to ratify the new Constitution until it specifically addressed the rights of individuals. The delegates went back to work, and eventually produced ten amendments to the Constitution, which became known as the Bill of Rights.

The American Constitution and the Bill of Rights were unique in that they placed an unprecedented amount of faith in the common citizens. Great Britain, along with most of the known world, was governed by monarchs. Although the power of the nobility was no longer unlimited, it was their authority that formed the basis for government. In America, however, it was the people who gave their consent to be governed. The welfare of individuals was placed before the interests of the government, forming the basis for the civil

liberties we all enjoy today.

Most of the first ten amendments are concerned with protecting the freedom of the individual. The right to freely practice religious beliefs and to openly disagree with the government provide the foundation of these liberties. Other amendments provide against setting excessive bail, trying a person twice for the same offense requiring a person to testify against himself, or subjecting a person to unreasonable search for evidence of a crime. Although it was understood that some individuals would abuse these rights and use them to escape punishment for wrongdoing, this was considered preferable to an individual being unjustly persecuted.

Other amendments in the Bill of Rights deal with the protection of private property. The quartering of troops in the homes of private citizens—a common practice in Colonial America—was expressly forbidden. The right to a trial by a jury of peers in civil suits was also guaranteed. The government was barred from seizing private property as evidence without first proving probable cause and obtaining a legal warrant.

The Second Amendment is perhaps the most revealing of the founding fathers' faith in the American citizen, because it reflects America's revolutionary past. The right of individuals to bear arms in their own defense was guaranteed. In effect, the government was providing a mechanism for armed revolt if the government should ever become too powerful and oppressive. It should not be forgotten that this is how our country was formed in the first place, and the framers of the Constitution considered it an important safeguard on democracy.

The final two amendments are intended to reassure the people that their liberties are not limited to those specifically stated: the Bill of Rights is merely a list of some of the natural rights possessed by all men and women. They provide the flexibility that has allowed the Constitution to adapt to new situations and changing times with only minimal change. In the 200 years since the ratification of the Bill of Rights there have been only 16 amendments to the Constitution, a testament to the foresight of its authors.

The American Constitution was created by imperfect men who had the wisdom to realize that they would fail in the attempt to list all the rights possessed by individuals, and instead provided general guidelines that outlined the principles that form the basis of our government. They were thus successful in ensuring liberties in circumstances that they did not anticipate. No other political document in history has proved as durable as the American Constitution.

The Constitution does not merely provide for individual liberties, however; it also charges us with exercising these rights responsibly. Because of the general terms used in the Constitution, there is often a great deal of discretion left to the individual. When Americans fail to exercise the proper respect for the rights of others the system doesn't work, but when the majority cooperates we all benefit.

(Editor's Note: 1st Lt. Bill Reagan is the winner of a recent essay writing contest conducted by the 18th MI Battalion. This is his winning entry.)



Deactivation of 712th MI Battalion

By Sgt. Eric E. Parris
701st MI Brigade

More than 300 people gathered to witness the end of a successful period of more than 17 years of service as the 712th Military Intelligence Battalion officially deactivated on September 30.

With the 84th Army Band and a host of dignitaries present (including Field Station Berlin Commander Col. Carol Hemphill, Col. George Sallaberry, former 713th MI Battalion commander and several German counterparts), the ceremony began with a variety of music and the invocation given by Brigade Chaplain (Maj.) Gordon Humphreys. Standing in the ceremony were Headquarters and Operations Company, Alpha Company and 23 members of the battalion's German partnership unit.

After Inspection of the Troops by Col. Donald Kettrick, brigade commander, and Lt. Col. Brian Raymond, outgoing 712th MI Battalion commander, the deactivation ceremony was performed with the 712th flag rolled up and cased. Command Sgt. Maj. Raymond Byron also participated in the ceremony.

When the ceremony was completed, Kerrick extended best wishes to everyone from INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Charles Scanlon. He also lauded Raymond for his work. "You accomplished the mission and made the battalion a better place," Kerrick said "I wish you and Kathleen the very best." Kerrick said that Lt. Col. Theodore Chopin, commander of the 714th MI Battalion, would assume command of the soldiers coming from the 712th. He concluded with a compliment to the battalion troops. "Thank you for your service to the Army and your country."

The outgoing commander added his words of praise and

farewell. "712th, you go out in style," Raymond said. "Today's ceremony marks a significant chapter for the Field Station and the 701st MI Brigade. We are here to disband a unit that has become a team."

He reviewed the battalion's successes, which included deployment of soldiers who deployed in support of Desert Storm and to Latin America, participation in schools, sports and community activities.

"Thank you's" were extended to a variety of people for their dedication and hard work. "I want to thank Kathleen for her support, the City of Augsburg, the military community, my German friends, the soldiers, NCOs, officers and Command Sgt. Maj. Byron." He concluded by saying, "The 712th was always first in operations."

The ceremony ended with the Pass in Review and a reception followed at the Leisure Activities Center.

The battalion has gone through several reorganizations before the deactivation. The initial unit was called 1st Operations Battalion and consisted of two Linguist platoons, two Analyst platoons and a Headquarters platoon. In September 1980, the battalion was authorized 440 soldiers in more than 20 specialties.

In 1985, with the reorganization of the Field Station, a battalion staff was added, and the five platoons were formed into HOC Company, A Company and Detachment Athens, located at Hellenikon Air Base, Athens, Greece. The Detachment, a 25 soldier unit, was closed in May 1990. About 370 soldiers made the transition from the 712th MI Battalion to the 714th.



Lt. Col. Brian Raymond assists CSM Raymond Byron in casing the 712th MI Battalion Flag. Col. Donald Kerrick,

brigade commander, stands at attention during the ceremony. (Photo by SSgt. C. St. Ives)

Army Family Action Plan Planning Conference

By MSgt. Sam Ramseur
INSCOM Senior EO Advisor/Family
Plan Coordinator

The Department of the Army conducted its Ninth Annual Army Family Action Plan Planning Conference October 21-25, 1991 at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Virginia. This year's conference theme was "The Spirit of Family and Community."

Brig. Gen. Raymond T. Roe, Commander, U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center, opened the conference by issuing the following mandate to the 400 delegates in attendance. "Your mission is to identify and prioritize soldiers and family issues that will assist the Army leadership in reshaping the Army." He was followed during the course of the conference by many distinguished speakers, including Army Chief of Staff for Personnel; Sergeant Major of the Army Richard A. Kidd; and Under Secretary of the Army John W. Shannon.

This year's 152 delegates included 52 active duty and reserve soldiers, 80 family members, 6 youth, 4 retirees, and 10 civilians. The delegates were assigned to work groups in eight selected subject areas: relocation, employment, youth, entitlements, medical, force support, and transition. Their responsibilities were threefold: to represent the Total Army Family, to identify and prioritize issues, and to disseminate information.

In the nine years since the Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) process was instituted, the General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) has reviewed 294 issues, of which 162 have resulted in policy or legislation changes, 59 have identified action plans, 9 are being monitored for action outside the Department of Defense, and 43 were deleted from the plan.

The INSCOM delegates who attended the conference were Capt. Donald Sohn, 501st Military Intelligence Brigade; 1st Sgt. Della Hodges, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, and Mrs. Haron Lowry (family member), Headquarters INSCOM, served as a facilitator for one of the eight work groups.

As work group participants set out to identify their three most critical issues, they kept in mind Brig. Gen. Roe's definition of "critical"—the issue must contribute to readiness and retention, must possess Army-wide impact, must be attainable within available resources, and must have a measurable objective with an end product. In addition, work groups evaluated and selected five current services they felt could be absorbed in the Army's future reshaping. Twenty-seven new issues were identified for inclusion in the Army Family Action Plan IX. Two of these issues, Lack of Non-

Chargeable Paternity/Adoption Leave and the AAFES Home Layaway Program (HLP) were submitted by this command.

The top two issues identified by the delegates were: Inequitable Military Pay (difference between DoD and Corporate America) and Lack of Aggressive CHAMPUS Marketing Training. There was a four-way tie for third place between the Deficiencies in the Delta Dental Plan, Montgomery G.I. Bill Enrollment Period, Inconsistent Access/Use of all DoD Facilities, and Teen Program Under-Utilization (lack of support for teen programs). Lt. Gen. Reno addressed the issue of the Montgomery G.I. Bill Enrollment period in his speech to the conference. He advised that the issue concerning a longer period of time for soldiers to decide if they wanted to participate in the program would be submitted with this year's legislative package. He also advised the conference members that the Army would ask Congress for a cost of living increase in this year's budget.

Gen. Sullivan spoke at a luncheon held on Thursday during the conference. He thanked spouses for their personal support as well as thanking those who worked with the support programs for pulling together and keeping the Army strong during the past several years. Gen. Sullivan outlined for the attendees the major changes which will take place in the force structure by 1995 as the Army draws down, and reemphasized that "remaining training and ready" is the Army's highest priority.

During his speech, Gen. Sullivan spoke to the Army's commitment to child development centers, overseas nonappropriated fund morale, welfare, and recreation projects, and family housing construction. Gen. Sullivan pointed out that the commitment and expectations must be tempered with reality—and reality is a two-way street. "This (AFAP) is my reality check," he said.

The Army's senior ranking officer then challenged delegates to do four things when they return to their duty stations: reinforce the Army's message of commitment to quality of life, stay involved in their communities, encourage and support initiative and imagination in solving problems, and keep the lines of communication open. In his closing remarks, Gen. Sullivan gave a mandate to the 1991 Army Family Action Plan conference and a guide for the future: "There will be lots of changes. Don't wring your hands about it. You work your change—make your piece of the action as good as you can make it, and let me worry about the resources. There isn't anything we can't handle together."

Prestigious Gold Medal awarded to World War II leader

"The soldier is the statesman's junior partner."

--Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway
U.S. Army

By F. Peter Wigginton

Former Army chief of staff and World War II hero Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway received the Congressional Gold Medal Nov. 7 in his Pittsburgh home.

Army Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, presented the medal on behalf of President George Bush. Ridgway's wife, Penny, and Sens. Sam Nunn of Georgia and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina were also present. Nunn sponsored the resolution that led to the award; Thurmond parachuted into Normandy with Ridgway on D-Day in 1944. For health reasons, Ridgway was unable to travel to Washington for a presentation by the president.

This congressional medal is the highest civilian honor Congress can bestow. According to Public Law 101-520, the honor recognized Ridgway's distinguished service to the nation.

During World War II, Ridgway, now 96, commanded the 82nd Airborne Division and later the XVIII Airborne Corps, leading his soldiers in some of the most difficult fighting in North Africa, Sicily and Europe.

During the Korean War, he commanded the 8th Army and then the United Nations Command after President Harry Truman relieved General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. U.N. forces under Ridgway recaptured territory lost earlier to overwhelming enemy forces. His strategy and the combat abilities of the U.N. Command were instrumental in forcing armistice negotiations.

He continued service after the Korean War as commander of Allied Powers in Europe and as Army chief of staff. He retired from the Army in 1955.

Stephen Stathis of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, explained that commissioning of the individually struck gold medals is one of Congress' oldest customs. The medallions are intended to express public gratitude for distinguished contributions to the nation, dramatize the virtues of patriotism and perpetuate the remembrance of great events, he said.

George Washington received the first such medal in 1776. During the next 12 years, continued Stathis, the Continental Congress authorized seven additional medals for Revolutionary War leaders. Among those honored was naval commander John Paul Jones. Gold medal continued to be given for military achievements until the Civil War.

In 1862, Stathis said, Congress established by law the first

permanent military decoration, the Medal of Honor, sometimes erroneously referred to as the "Congressional Medal of Honor." The armed services set the governing regulations and approve and issue the medal.

The Congressional Gold Medal, on the other hand, can be approved only by Congress, and each requires special congressional action to create the personalized tribute. Others Stathis listed as recipients include Cyrus W. Field for his work in laying the trans-Atlantic cable, George F. Robinson for heroically saving Secretary of State William H. Seward from a would-be assassin's knife and Joseph Francis, inventor of the lifeboat.

Stathis added that Congress this century broadened the scope of the distinction to include excellence in the arts, athletics, aviation, diplomacy, entertainment, exploration, medicine, politics and science. For example, the list includes composer George M. Cohan, songwriter Irving Berlin, poet Robert Frost, comedian Bob Hope, filmmaker Walt Disney, singer Marian Anderson, actor John Wayne, conductor Fred Waring, entertainer Danny Thomas, boxer Joe Louis and civil rights worker Roy Wilkins.

Air and space recipients include Orville and Wilbur Wright, Charles A. Lindbergh, Howard Hughes, Gen. "Billy" Mitchell and Robert H. Goddard.

Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, commander of the steamship Carpathia, which rescued 704 survivors from the Titanic in 1912; the American Red Cross; Sens. Sam Rayburn, Robert F. Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey; Army Gens. John J. Pershing, George G. Marshall and Douglas MacArthur; Thomas A. Edison; and Dr. Jonas E. Salk are among other honorees. Congress twice recognized Adm. Hyman George Rickover with the distinction.

The solid gold medal, valued at \$25,000, comes with a set of white gloves to protect it in handling, said Hamilton Dix, spokesperson for the U.S. Mint. She added that duplicate three-inch bronze medals of the Ridgway medal may be purchased by mail for \$21 from the U.S. Mints in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

Congress has legislated that Powell and Desert Storm commander Army Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf are also to receive the honor as soon as the medal for each has been designed, sculpted and processed.

AFIS



At the AUSA convention, SMA Richard Kidd takes time out for a photograph with FMIB soldiers in front of their display. From left to right are SSgt. David Bullock, Sgt.

Robert Schultz, SMA Richard Kidd and SFC Bobby Gosha. (U.S. Army photo)

Foreign equipment displayed at the AUSA convention

By SSgt. Sharon Golden
Foreign Materiel Intel Battalion

Like AUSA conventions in the past, the one held this past October gave all branches of the military a chance to show why they are the best and it allowed different corporations a chance to display what they are developing for future use. This AUSA convention was different, though—the exhibit did not show what the Army uses or will use in the future but what the Army fought against during Desert Storm.

Nine soldiers from the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion displayed foreign equipment captured from the Iraqi Army during Desert Storm. Elements of the Battalion deployed to the Gulf as early as Sept. 1990 were CENTCOM's only source of Technical Intelligence throughout Desert Shield/Storm. The Battalion returned home to Aberdeen Proving Ground in April 1991 with hundreds of examples of

Iraqi warfighting equipment.

The equipment brought back from the Gulf and on display at the AUSA Convention are not war trophies or museum pieces, but equipment that will be researched, tested and trained with for years to come.

At the convention, several key items were displayed and briefed by members of the Battalion.

SFC David Moore and Sgt. Steven Downer, Communications Analysts with the 11th Military Intelligence Company, displayed a captured R-173 Receiver/Transmitter. This radio was connected to the standard Soviet R-124 intercom system and visitors could put on the Soviet style tanker's helmet and communicate using the throat microphones.

SSgt. David Bullock and Sgt. Dave Key, Chemical, Medical and Logistics Analysts with the 11th MI Company, answered numerous questions pertaining to their Iraqi chemical display which included various Iraqi protective masks and clothing. Many questions came in the form of comparing the U.S. chemical protection capabilities against that of the Iraqi.

Briefings on numerous Iraqi small arms such as the Iraqi made 40mm Al-Nasirah anti-tank grenade launcher and a 7.62mm version of the Soviet AKM called the Tabuk were conducted by 1st Lt. William Apigian, OIC, and Sgt. Robert Schultz, a weapons instructor with the APG TNG DET. Sgt. Schultz received a commemorative coin from SMA Richard Kidd after briefing him on the Iraqi small arms capabilities.

SFC Bobby Gosha, NCOIC, and I, foreign vehicle instructors with the APG Training Detachment, received many questions regarding the display of the Iraqi Modified SCUD-B Al Abbas Motor which landed in the Gulf near the Port of Al Jubayl in February 1991. They also displayed Add-On Ar-

mor from a captured Iraqi modified Soviet T-55 Medium Battle Tank. Neither display was without on-lookers for more than five minutes.

Spec. Philip MacCluskey did a superb job on the graphics needed for the exhibit. He worked long and hard with Army Materiel Command Exhibits Division at Aberdeen Proving Ground to ensure that the graphics needed were completed expeditiously.

The news of captured equipment on display spread like wildfire. There was never a dull moment for the soldiers of the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion. To list all the visitors would be impossible; however, Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, Commander, INSCOM; SMA Richard Kidd, Sergeant Major of the Army and CSM Raymond McKnight, INSCOM's Command Sergeant Major, viewed the exhibit and commended the Battalion's soldiers on their professionalism, knowledge and displays.

DoD authorizes Medal for Civilian Gulf War Service

By MSgt. Linda Lee, USA

DoD civilian employees who worked in the Persian Gulf area during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm will receive a newly authorized medal.

The medal, said Christopher Jehn, "symbolizes the importance that the Department of Defense attaches to civilian service and recognizes the value of the civil service in helping to accomplish our nation's objectives." Jehn is assistant secretary of defense for force management and personnel.

About 4,000 appropriated-and non-appropriated-fund civilian employees are eligible for the award. Jehn said civilian employees contributed substantially to the military effort and endured the same hazards and conditions that faced the military. They engaged in a wide variety of jobs ranging from engineering, transportation and maintenance to operating exchange stores and morale, welfare and recreation activities, he remarked.

Certain non-DoD workers from organizations such as the Red Cross, United Service Organizations and Civil Reserve Air Fleet who provided support in theater will also receive the medal.

Civilians who served in support of the operation any time from Aug. 2, 1990, through April 11, 1991, and were physically located in an area designated a combat zone are eligible to receive the medal. Also eligible are those who began work-

ing in theater after April 11, 1991, and served 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days in those areas.

In addition, civilian employees stationed in Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Syria or Jordan at any time from Jan. 17 through April 11, 1991, will receive the medal. "Stationed in" includes airspace and territorial waters.

The termination date for award eligibility will be the same as the one established for Desert Storm campaign star for the military's Southwest Asia Service Medal, said Jehn.

The new civilian medal, designed by the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry, is the first of its kind since the Vietnam War, said Jehn. Similar to military designs, it is intended largely for display; recipients will also receive a lapel pin to wear.

The front of the medal depicts crossed swords, a shield and a torch. "Desert Shield/Desert Storm" is inscribed on the front. According to Jehn, the swords represent cooperation and strength, while the shield symbolizes military preparedness and a strong defense. The torch, adapted from the Statue of Liberty, brings to mind leadership, freedom and deliverance from oppression, he said.

Officials said the medal should be available for presentation within the next few months.

AFIS



Our Air Force unit was holding a fund-raising auction in which squadron members bid for the right to toss a pie in the face of their favorite officer or NCO. A chief master sergeant from another unit was persuaded to put himself on the block.

As the auctioneer was about to sell the sergeant's pie to a unit member for 40 dollars, a voice rang out from the back, "Sixty dollars!" It was the sergeant's wife, who worked on the base. The auctioneer gleefully awarded her the pie, whereupon she took aim and scored a direct hit. As the sergeant stood there, pie dripping from his face, he asked with playful sarcasm, "Anything else I can do for you while I'm here?"

"Yes," she replied. "I need to borrow 60 dollars."

--Contributed by SSgt. P.A. Palmisano
January 1988, Copyright 1988

The owner of a manufacturing plant decided to make a surprise tour of the shop. Walking through the warehouse, he noticed a young man lazily leaning against a packing crate. "Just how much are you being paid a week?" the boss angrily asked him.

"A hundred bucks," answered the lounging guy.

The boss pulled out his wallet and peeled off five \$20 bills. "Here's a week's pay," he shouted. "Now get out and don't come back!"

Wordlessly, the young man stuffed the money into his pocket and took off. The warehouse manager, standing nearby, stared in amazement. "Tell me," the boss said, "how long has that guy worked for us?"

"He didn't work here," replied his employee. "He was just delivering a package."

--Contributed by P. Reidy in *Boys' Life*
March 1990, Copyright 1990

My teenage son got a job bagging groceries at the Fort McCoy Commissary, where he worked for tips only. Hoping to improve his tipping percentage, he often engaged customers in conversation. One man was telling my son that he had had his ID card since World War II.

"No-o!" my son said. "You don't look a day over Vietnam!"

He got a good tip.

--Contributed by SFC Linda C. Cobb
January 1992, Copyright 1992

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A young man I had a crush on returned home from a long overseas tour of duty in the Army. As we talked, he told me with great sincerity how glad he was to be back.

My heart flew, and I asked him what he had missed most. He looked into my eyes and replied, "Wheel of Fortune."

--Contributed by K.T.
January 1988, Copyright 1988

As the wife of a lance corporal in the Marines, I have found the base commissary to have very long lines. After an interminable wait, a friend of mine had almost made it to the checkout counter. From nowhere, a woman with a cartload of groceries pushed her way forward exclaiming, "I have to go next! I'm invited to a party at the general's house tonight."

Annoyance showed on many faces, until someone farther down the line spoke up. "You can go to the end of the line," she said. "I'm the one giving the party."

--Contributed by Mary Morris
November 1988, Copyright 1988



World War II

The Principles of War in historical perspective

By Dr. John P. Finnegan
INSCOM, History Office

The Objective

The history of World War II can be approached in a number of ways. This article is the first of a series which will attempt to explore the ways in which the events of World War II can be used to illustrate what the United States Army defines as the "Principles of War."

The Principles of War are the principles which, in the words of Napoleon, "have regulated the great captains whose deeds have been handed down by history." Unfortunately, Napoleon never got around to telling us just what they were. However, from Clausewitz on, a galaxy of other military thinkers have attempted to remedy this deficiency. The only problem is that these great minds are not in total agreement. The laundry lists of principles they have provided do not quite jibe.

This might put into some question the universal validity or applicability of any one set of principles. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, boiled everything down to just one principle: "Git thar fustest with the mostest." On the other hand, at least until recently, the Soviet Army approached the art of war relying not on principles, *per se*, but on what it called the five permanent operating factors necessary for victory. These were said to be good morale, larger numbers of better troops, superior weapons, able commanders, and a secure rear area. The permanent operating factors were discoveries of the great military theoretician Josef Stalin. As long as Stalin was around, there was little disagreement in Russia as to their importance. Finally, some distinguished military thinkers have questioned the purpose of the whole exercise. The eminent British writer Liddell Hart, for example, has commented on "the modern tendency to search for principles which can each be expressed in a single word—and then need several thousand words to explain them." To Hart, such principles were merely "omnipotent abstractions . . . a mirage neither obtainable nor useful—except as an intellectual exercise.

However, this is perhaps an extreme view. While noting all of the above, the American defense analyst John Collins has pointed out that in fact, the "Principles of War" can serve as a practical checklist to assist the sound judgement of com-

manders, as long as we realize that such principles are neither immutable, like the laws of physics, nor always appropriate in every context, since war is an art as well as a science. Today, the U.S. Army recognizes nine principles of war. As defined in FM 100-5, these are the principles of the objective; the offensive; simplicity; unity of command; mass; economy of force; maneuver; surprise; and security. This series of essays proposes to examine these principles one by one and determine how their concrete application can be illustrated from the historical examples provided by World War II.

The first great principle of war is that of the objective. Every military operation must be directed towards a decisive and obtainable objective. The conduct of the United States during the course of World War II provided a textbook example of putting this principle into practice. During the Second World War, the United States pursued the fixed strategy of defeating Germany first. Nazi Germany, with its formidable army and a large modern industrial base supplemented by the resources of all of Occupied Europe, was the keystone of the Axis arch. Once Germany was smashed, affairs in other theaters of war would naturally fall into place. As a corollary to this strategic approach, Army planners decided that Germany could be beaten only by the direct introduction of superior armies onto the continent of Europe, using the British Isles as a staging area. The key to victory would be the deployment of American troops in an area in which they could come to grips with the main strength of Hitler's *Wehrmacht*. The dictates of European geography meant that this could only be achieved by mounting an invasion of France.

Army planners pursued this objective with almost undeviating consistency throughout the first two years of American involvement in World War II. The great object—placing the decisive force at the decisive place—was achieved step by step. All kinds of preconditions had to be met. The demands for a shift of the main effort to the Pacific, which were made with some degree of emotionalism by General MacArthur, the Navy, and the American public, had to be resisted. The reluctance of our British allies to hazard their forces on a venture in Europe, after they had been beaten so many times,

had to be overcome. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's penchant for proposing peripheral operations in Norway, the Aegean, the Balkans— anywhere but in France—had to be kept in check.

In addition, there were many battles to be won before the main battle could begin with any hope of success. One such battle was at sea. To keep Russia in the war, the convoy routes had to be kept open; without Russia's continuing participation—pinning down three quarters of the German Army—there was no hope of victory in the West. At the same time, the U-boat menace in the Atlantic had to be beaten to secure our own supply lines to Britain: without a secure logistical base in the United Kingdom, there was no hope of launching

or supporting a successful invasion. Finally, air superiority over the battle area had to be obtained. The Eighth Air Force achieved this by a daylight bombing campaign which lured the *Luftwaffe* to destruction. But at the end of this long and arduous process, everything came to fruition on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, the 6th of June, 1944. The World War II campaign of the United States and its allies in the European Theater of Operations in World War II thus vividly demonstrates the way in which victory was achieved by a steadfast adherence to the principle of the objective; an adherence demonstrated not just by one action, but by a programmed sequence of actions.

(to be continued in a future issue.)



Our objective was an Occupied Europe. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, meets

with American paratroopers on the eve of the invasion of Normandy. (U.S. Army photo)

Who reports security issue information?

Submitted by DCSSEC

The classified information lost to foreign intelligence services by the United States today is not going out through broken windows, faulty fencing, or blown up vaults. It is going out through the front door in the hands or in the heads of people who have been screened and cleared for access to national security information.

People are the weak link in any security system. It does no good to spend great sums of money on safes, alarms, elaborate access controls, and detection/monitoring systems to protect classified information if some of the people who use them are untrustworthy and unreliable. In view of this, we must continuously reexamine the clearance, investigation, and screening process and search for ways and means of improvement.

Part of the answer may lie in new policies and new approaches. However, part also lies in better implementation of long-standing requirements. One good example is the reporting of "security issue information."

Security issue information is data concerning an individual's conduct or character that provides some basis for questioning whether his or her clearance is clearly consistent with the interests of national security.

In case after case of espionage, we have seen examples of questionable behavior that was not questioned in time—tell-tale signs that, had they been detected and reported, might have made a difference in the outcome. These have included drug involvement in the case of Boyce; first, financial difficulties and then unexplained income in the cases of Bell and Walker; alcoholism and unexplained income in the case of Schuler; unexplained affluence in the case of Hall. No one knows for sure whether reporting information known by fellow employees or supervisors would have prevented the selling of our secrets; however, an inquiry at the right moment might well have made a difference.

The granting of a clearance is not a once-and-for-all determination. Security regulations and common sense dictate that the agency be provided with the information required to continuously reassess personnel to determine their continued eligibility for access to classified information. The prompt reporting of any information which raises doubt concerning the continued clearability of INSCOM personnel is the responsibility of all employees. Reporting of security issue information is one tool of prevention that may forestall a future act of espionage.

What type of security issue information should be reported? There are a number of situations in which the need

to report the information is obvious. These include:

Arrest for any serious violation of the law, whether for driving while intoxicated or for bank robbery—whatever the offense.

Hospitalization or treatment for a mental, nervous, or emotional disorder.

Bankruptcy, garnishment of pay, or serious financial difficulties where the individual is unable to meet financial obligations. On the other hand, unexplained affluence should also be reported.

Abuse of prescription drugs or use of illegal controlled substances: cocaine, marijuana, heroin, hashish, etc.

Use of alcohol to excess where it is clear that professional performance and judgement are being impaired.

Membership in an organization, or association with individuals, known to advocate violence for political ends.

The above are clear-cut reasons for immediate security issue information reporting. Given any of these situations, failure to report the facts would be a neglect of responsibility. These reasons are by no means all that would appear on a complete list of situations that should be reported. There are other types of conduct or situations that may not constitute criminal behavior but which reflect adversely on the character or integrity of an individual: notorious conduct, gross irresponsibility, or behavior that indicates the absence of ethical standards.

Remember that we are talking about a person's judgement, reliability, and trustworthiness in the handling of classified information. If information exists that raises questions about an individual's judgement, character, or integrity to such an extent that their ability to safeguard classified information might be impaired, then you must report it immediately. If there is doubt whether the information should be reported, report it.

Who is responsible for reporting security issue information? It is the responsibility of each INSCOM employee to report any information of which he or she becomes aware that would reasonably call into question the integrity or character of another employee or that suggests that the employee's ability to safeguard classified information may be impaired.

When and to whom should security issue information be reported? Prompt reporting is one of the most crucial factors in the effectiveness of the program. Convey the information as quickly as possible to your supervisor, the commander, your security office, or your local military intelligence office.

125th Military Intelligence Battalion: "Eyes of Lightning"

Submitted by Sgt. David Jackson
INSCOM, DCSRA

Headquartered at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, the 125th MI Battalion (CEWI) provides IEW support to the 25th ID (Light). The 25th ID is the Army's only forward based combat asset targeted against Pacific theater contingencies. In addition to supporting one of the Army's most frequently deployed divisions, the 125th is the Army's most active REDTRAIN unit.

The 125th MI Battalion traces its history back to August 10, 1944, when the 25th Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment was activated at New Caledonia. The detachment provided intelligence support to the 25th ID in the Pacific Theater and received the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for its efforts during the final year of World War II. It was deactivated in Japan after World War II, and was reactivated for the Korean conflict, during which it received the Meritorious Unit Commendation. The 25th CIC Detachment returned to Schofield Barracks and was redesignated as the 25th MI Detachment in 1958.

On May 11, 1962, the 372d Army Security Agency (ASA) Company was activated as a Company, 303d ASA Battalion. In 1967, both the 25th MI Detachment and the 372d ASA Company deployed to Vietnam. There, the detachment was redesignated as the 25th MI Company and received four Meritorious Unit Commendations, two awards of the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm, and the Vietnamese Civic Action Medal First Class. The 372d ASA Company participated in over 10 major counter offenses and received five Meritorious Unit Commendations, four Vietnamese Crosses of Gallantry, and one Vietnamese Civil Action Honor Medal. It was deactivated in March 1971.

On June 16, 1983, a reactivated 372d ASA Company merged with the 25th MI Company to form the 125th MI Battalion (CEWI). In February 1987, the Long Range Surveillance Detachment joined the battalion.

The 125th MI Battalion continues to meet many challenges. Recently, the battalion sent linguists and ground surveillance systems personnel to support the 25th ID's Multinational Forces Overseas task force currently involved in the Sinai peacekeeping mission. Elements of the battalion provide support to DEA for counter-drug operations through-



The unit crest consists of a shield of the coat of arms in blue and gray, with a golden scroll inscribed "Eyes of Lightning" in black letters below it. Oriental blue and silver gray are the colors associated with MI units. Centered in the crest is a golden rose, symbolic of secrecy and the covert activities of intelligence. Crossed on the shield are a bayonet, symbolic of readiness and response, and a sword, symbolic of military might. The stars on either side of the shield symbolize the worldwide MI mission. The motto "Eyes of Lightning" refers to the 25th Infantry Division, the "Tropic Lightning" division.

out Hawaii. The battalion also supported DESERT SHIELD/STORM with equipment.

The division's facility engineers recently constructed a mock POW camp in a remote Hawaiian gulch, and the battalion's interrogation platoon now runs a "Lifetime in Captivity" course there. The only POW course taught in the Pacific, it offers a unique professional experience for "Tropic Lightning" light fighters.

The future holds a great deal of adventure for the 125th MI Battalion. Supporting a division which must be able to deploy a battalion-sized task force in under 18 hours, the "Eyes of Lightning" holds the key to Pacific Rim intelligence.

Amalgam fillings generally considered safe

By Evelyn D. Harris

Mercury accounts for about half the composition of silver amalgam dental fillings. The liquid metal gives the amalgam its working qualities and helps it adhere tightly to dental cavities.

Recent media reports have questioned the safety of mercury in fillings. They link mercury to a variety of ailments—Parkinson's disease, which causes shaking; multiple sclerosis, which causes paralysis and speech disorders; manic depression; and even immune disorders.

Critics urge persons with amalgam fillings to get them removed. Recently, a segment on CBS' *60 Minutes* featured a patient who claimed that all her multiple sclerosis-like symptoms dramatically disappeared the day after her fillings were removed.

DoD's top dental consultant recommends against removing the fillings. "In fact, levels of mercury vapor in a patient would be significantly higher the day following removal of dental amalgams," said Air Force Dr. (Col.) Edward Herbold, senior consultant for dentistry in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. Furthermore, removing fillings could damage the structure of the teeth and lead to a need for root canal work, he said.

Herbold said a 14-member panel of national and international experts convened by the National Institutes of Health issued a report stating that available data do not justify discontinuing the amalgams. According to the report, dental amalgam releases mercury vapor, but the quantities are very small and do not cause verifiable adverse effects on humans.

However, the report did call for continued research to verify the safety of restorative materials and to detect any adverse effects, however minimal, Herbold noted.

He said the American Dental Association has concluded the amalgams are safe and effective for all but about one person in a million who is hypersensitive to mercury. He noted that the association concluded dentists cannot ethically recommend removal of amalgam restorations to cure systemic diseases. The association said dentists can ethically remove the fillings if the patient demands removal, and it recommends safety measures to protect the patient and the dentist.

The association also counsels dentists to attempt to educate their patients on the issue first. For example, it asks members to point out flaws in the research that questioned amalgam safety. The research was based on studies of sheep. As cud chewers, sheep spend a lot more time chewing than do people and their food is much coarser, thus causing more wear on the fillings and releasing more mercury vapor. The dental association and U.S. government researchers also noted the study's findings are based on only six sheep.

The National Institutes of Health panel of experts studied the safety of other filling materials including metals, ceramics, plastics and a special kind of glass. Except for gold, which is extremely expensive, none of the other materials has been used as long as mercury-silver amalgam, so researchers do not know as much about their safety as they do about mercury.

Herbold said mercury-silver amalgams have been used for more than 150 years. Since 1905, only 50 cases of allergic reactions have been documented. Allergic reactions occur within hours of filling placement and include swelling lesions and other easily identifiable symptoms.

In its magazine, *Inside MS*, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society suggests that some miraculous cures attributed to amalgam removal may be due to the placebo effect in which a treatment works because the patient believes it will. The society also suggested the "cures" reflect the nature of the disease. Multiple sclerosis is marked by sudden improvements and equally sudden relapses.

An American Dental Association paper said dentists receive far more mercury exposure than patients. "Dentists place hundreds of thousands of amalgams annually . . . yet they do not suffer from any adverse health effects," said association president R. Malcolm Overbey.

A study of more than 1,000 dentists revealed that most of the mercury in their blood is organic from dietary sources, not inorganic from amalgam.

Commented the *Journal of the American Dentistry Association*, "A tuna fish salad may be a greater mercury source for you than your dental fillings."

AFIS

New award created to honor volunteers

Since volunteers have no formal recognition of their good deeds, Major General Charles F. Scanlon, INSCOM's Commander, created the INSCOM Volunteer of the Year award. The new award is being added to the INSCOM Annual Command Awards for 1992. Individuals or units who have distinguished themselves through outstanding volunteer service will be recognized. The two categories in which one award each will be presented are for an individual (military member,

civilian member, or family member) and for a military unit.

An important way to support the "Quality of Life Programs for the Total Army Family" is by appreciation and recognition. Our volunteers need all the support they can get. Criteria for the INSCOM Volunteer of the Year Award as well as the other 1992 command awards, will be announced in the near future.

ROA offers 100 scholarships for 1992

By Herbert M. Hart
Reserve Officers Association
of the United States

One hundred college scholarships worth \$500 each will be awarded for the 1992-93 academic year by the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) of the United States.

Seventy-five will be undergraduate scholarships to members or children or grandchildren age 26 or under of members of the ROA or ROA Ladies Clubs. Children under 21 of deceased but paid up members at the time of their death also are eligible.

The 25 graduate fellowships will be awarded to members of ROA.

Termed the Henry J. Reilly Memorial Scholarship Program, the awards honor the late Army Reserve brigadier general who was ROA's first president, 1922-23.

This is the tenth year that the scholarships will be tendered and the seventh for graduate fellowships. The program began in 1982 with the presentation of 25 scholarships and continued last year with a total of 100.

Applications for the 1992-93 academic year were available February 1, 1992, and may be obtained by writing ROA Scholarships, 1 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 or calling (202) 479-2200. Completed applications must be received by the committee no later than April 17, 1992.

Undergraduate applicants must be members of ROA or ROAL or their children or grandchildren age 26 or under and must be attending or accepted for full-time undergraduate studies at a regionally accredited college or university. Only ROA members are eligible for the graduate fellowships. Be-

cause of the minimum tuition fees, attendance at community colleges will not be considered.

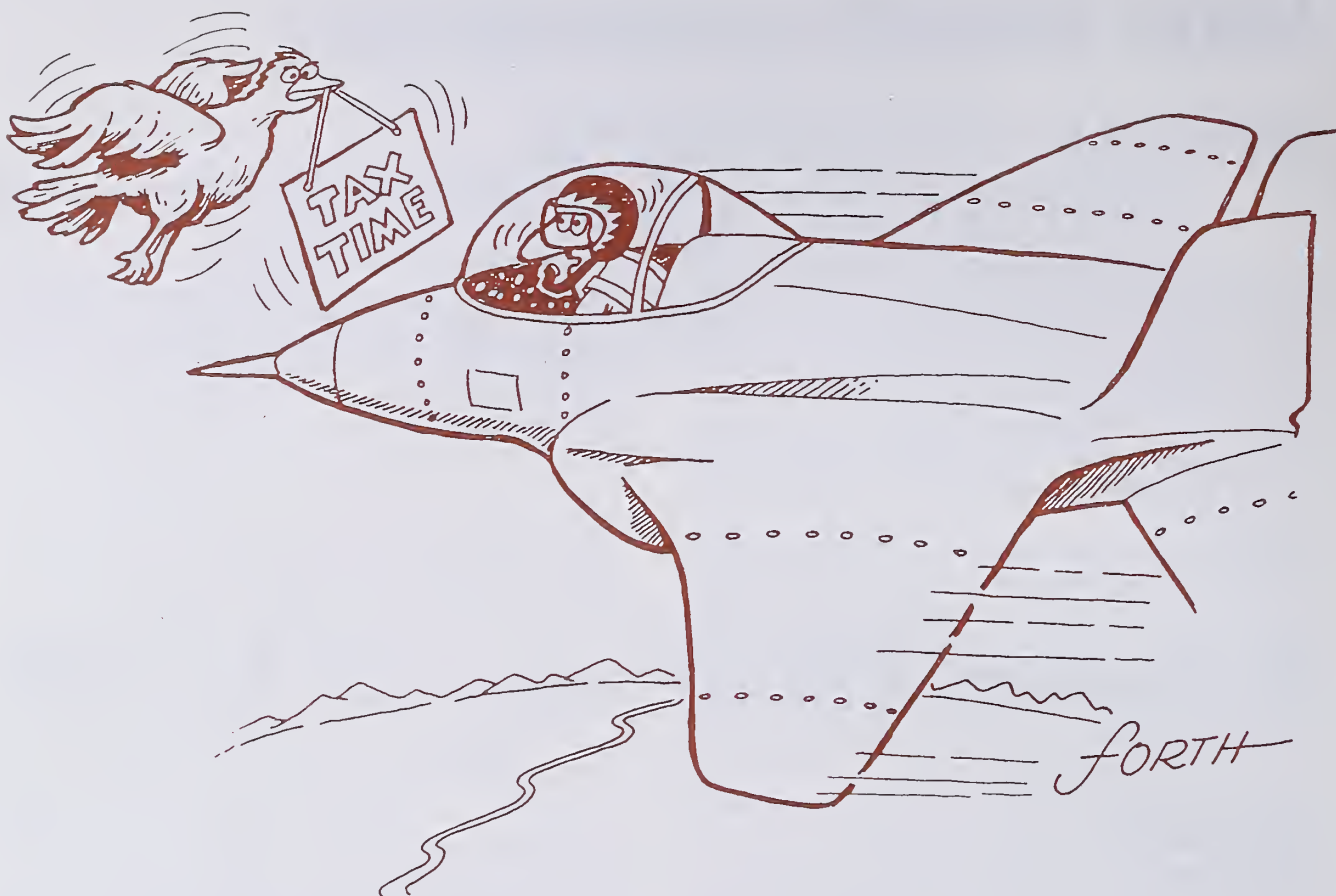
Last year there were approximately 1,234 requests for applications and more than 160 were submitted for consideration. The scholastic aptitude test (SAT) scores of the winners were between 1210 and 1540 and their high school grade point averages ranged from 3.60 to 5.0.

The scholarships are made possible by the voluntary donations by ROA members to the endowment fund. Interest earned each year is applied to the scholarships.

All applications are screened by a six-member committee who also selects the winners.

These committee members include Colonel Catherine Y. Telford, USMC (Ret.), Chairman, retired educator, Carlsbad, Calif.; Colonel Richard A. Halapin, USAFR, Visiting Scholar, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Colonel James B. Price, Jr., AUS (Ret.), retired sales executive, Studio City, Calif.; Captain Dennis A. Luper, USCGR, associate professor of economics, Ohio U., Athens; Colonel Ralph A. Ranald, USAR, educator; 2nd Lieutenant Pat Blasie, USAFR, Public Affairs Officer, Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Ga.

Capitol Hill-based ROA was founded in 1922 at the suggestion of General of the Armies John J. Pershing to support an adequate national security. Its 115,000 members include officers of all branches of service, reserve, regular and retired.



Don't let time fly by-- do your taxes now!

IRS publications and forms are free. Many are available at local banks, libraries, post offices and installation tax assistance offices, in addition to U.S. consulates and embassies overseas.

An alternate way to request forms or publications is to call the IRS at **1-800-829-3676**, toll free. Or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

Taxpayers who have tried and failed to correct tax problems can turn to the IRS' Problem Resolution Office. Found at

local IRS centers, this office handles such problems as incorrect IRS actions, lack of assistance and information, status of refunds and suspension of certain agency actions.

The toll-free TDD number of the Problem Resolution Office is **1-800-829-4059**. Taxpayers living overseas can write to the Problem Resolution Office, care of the IRS international assistant commissioner, for help.

Tax refund status is available by calling toll free **1-800-829-4477**. Allow at least eight weeks after filing the return before calling to check the status. The lines are in operation Monday through Friday. Push-button telephone users can call from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.; rotary telephone users should call during local business hours.

AFIS

What military pay and allowances are taxable?

Along with base pay, military members receive a number of different pays and allowances. Service members may be confused about what is taxable and what is not.

Making it even more confusing this year are the pays and allowances that more than 500,000 service members received for duty in the Persian Gulf. Internal Revenue Service officials said those members' base pay was taxable until Operation Desert Storm started and the gulf region was designated a combat zone. Base pay for enlisted personnel and warrant officers became tax-free, as did the first \$500 a month for officers. This special tax break for gulf region duty was still in force in mid-December, a DoD tax expert said.

Generally, the following military income is taxable.

- Active duty pay;
- Reserve training pay;
- Special pay for foreign or hazardous duty;
- Lump-sum payments upon separation or release to inactive duty;
- Reenlistment bonuses;
- Military retirement pay based on length of service or age;
- Service academy pay; and
- Amounts received by retired personnel serving as instructors in Junior ROTC programs.

IRS officials say the following items generally are not

taxable:

- Family separation pay;
- Basic quarters allowance;
- Variable housing allowance;
- Other quarters cost-of-living allowances;
- Forfeited pay, but not fines;
- Uniform allowances;
- Moving and storage expenses provided in kind, or reimbursements for actual expenses for permanent-change-of-station moves;
- Certain disability retirement pensions;
- Benefits under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance; and
- Department of Veterans Affairs benefits.

Two free IRS booklets provide step-by-step instructions to do military taxes and answer most questions that might arise. For copies of IRS Publication 3, *Tax Information for Military Personnel*, and Publication 945, *Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm*, call toll free **1-800-829-3676** or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

AFIS

Check tax forms before mailing

Take a few minutes to check the federal income tax return for errors before mailing it. It takes about eight weeks for a refund check to be issued, said Internal Revenue Service officials, and even a simple mistake can add at least another two weeks.

According to IRS officials, the most common mistakes made on federal returns for 1990 income were:

- Incorrect Social Security number;
- Wrong entries for estimated tax payments;
- Name incorrectly entered;
- Standard deduction not claimed;
- Wrong tax used or total tax not entered;
- Status boxes incorrectly marked;
- Duplicate return filed when not required; and
- Math errors in computing taxes.

IRS officials stress spending a little extra time when filling out the tax form and double-checking the work will save time in the long run.

Before mailing the completed tax forms, the IRS recommends checking:

- Name and Social Security number of each dependent on the return;
- Deductions;
- Tax from the tax tables;
- Earned income credit, if qualified;
- Entries on proper lines;
- Form W-2, schedules and other forms attached to the tax return; and
- Form signed and dated.

If everything is correct, make a copy of the tax return and its supporting forms for your files.

A final note before dropping the envelope in the mailbox: Check the postage. Attachments to the basic tax form could require additional postage.

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Right forms make tax filing easier

One of the most frustrating things Americans have to look forward to every year is filing their federal income tax forms.

Internal Revenue Service officials say one way to simplify it is to make sure you have all the forms you need when you do your taxes. Forms or schedules that might be needed include those to claim the earned income credit, child-care expenses and moving expenses or to report interest income and stock dividends.

Frequently required forms include:

- Form 1040X, "Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return"
- Form 2119, "Sale of Your Home"
- Form 2441, "Child and Dependent Care Expenses"
- Form 2848, "Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative"
- Form 4506, "Request for Copy of Tax Return"
- Form 4868, "Application for Automatic Extension of

Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return"

- Form 8815, "Exclusion of Interest from Series EE U.S. Savings Bonds Issued After 1989"
- Form 8818, "Optional Form to Record Redemption of College Savings Bonds"
- Form 8822, "Change of Address"
- Form W-10, "Dependent Care Provider's Information and Certification"
- Schedule A, "Itemized Deductions"
- Schedule Earned Income Credit

These and other forms are available through the IRS. Call toll-free **1-800-829-3676** or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Earned income credit offers tax break for some families

Low-income families with children may qualify for the earned income credit when filing their federal income tax return.

Internal Revenue Service officials said recent changes make the credit even better than in previous years. The credit is for working parents whose combined income is less than \$21,250 and who have a child who lived with them for at least six months in 1991.

The earned income credit reduces the federal taxes owed, said IRS officials. If the credit is more than the amount owed to the federal government, the taxpayer gets a refund.

Taking into account certain variables and the income earned, the basic credit for a child may be as much as \$1,192. New rules provide a separate credit for a child born anytime in 1991 and a supplemental credit of up to \$428 if health insurance is paid for at least one qualifying child.

Tax rules define a qualifying child as the individual's son or daughter, stepchild, grandchild or adopted child. A foster child may qualify, but must have lived with the taxpayer for the entire year. A child born anytime in 1991 qualifies the parents if the remaining requirements are met.

To claim the earned income credit, certain prerequisites must be met. These include:

- Earned income of less than \$21,250;
- Qualifying child;
- File for a 12-month period; and

- Live in the United States.

The Department of Defense continues to try to get the residency restriction lifted for military members and their families who live overseas and who would otherwise qualify for the earned income credit. The department has not yet been successful in lifting the U.S. residency requirement.

Parents who have only a child born in 1991 must choose between claiming the extra earned income credit payment or the child-and dependent-care credit. They may claim both credits if they have other qualifying children. IRS officials recommend figuring out the amount allowed for each of the two credits and taking the one that offers the better deal.

To claim either credit, a person must file using a Form 1040A or 1040 and attach the appropriate schedule, said IRS officials.

IRS Publication 596, *Earned Income Credit*, and Publication 503, *Child and Dependent Care Expenses*, explain the steps to qualify for and use earned income credit and child-care expenses. Copies of the publications are available through the IRS at no charge. Call **1-800-829-3676** or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Special publications help with taxes

Two free Internal Revenue Service publications address the special tax problems and situations faced by military members and their families.

IRS Publication 3, *Information for Military Personnel*, discusses issues such as taxable and non-taxable pay and allowances, dependency exemptions and itemized deductions.

Individuals who were involved in the Persian Gulf war should also request a copy of IRS Publication 945, *Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm*. This brochure contains the latest legislative and administrative changes to tax-filing procedures for these service members.

Publication 945, which replaces Publication 944, deals with topics such as combat pay exclusion, combat zones and filing extensions.

For copies of the publications, call toll free 1-800-829-3676, toll free. Or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Marital status changes tax status

Whether you are married, single, divorced or separated can affect your filing status, as well as the number of dependents and exemptions you can claim on your federal tax return.

IRS officials said things to keep in mind include:

- You can file as a single person if the divorce or legal separation became final before the end of the tax year.
- If the divorce or separation is not final at the end of the year, you may file a joint return or as married filing separately.
- If you are unmarried or legally separated at the end of the tax year, you may qualify as a head of household.
- If you are married but have lived apart for the last six months of the year and meet other criteria, you may also qualify as a head of household.
- You can claim an exemption for your spouse if you file a joint return or as married filing separately provided your spouse had no income and was not listed as a dependent on another person's tax return.
- Only one divorced or separated parent can claim an exemption for a child; the exemption generally goes to the parent

contributing the majority of support, and this is presumed to be the custodial parent, barring proof or an agreement to the contrary.

- Legal fees and court costs for a divorce are not deductible.
- Alimony or maintenance payments are tax-deductible for the individual who pays and count as income for the one who receives them.
- Child-support payments are neither deductible by the person who pays nor income to the recipient.

For specific details on these and related subjects, see IRS Publication 504, *Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals*. For a copy, call toll free 1-800-829-3676 or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Allowances for your home

One of the great American dreams is to own your own home. Expenses associated with the upkeep of the house may affect your federal income taxes, said Internal Revenue Service officials.

Keep accurate records on home-improvement costs, repair costs, mortgage interest, selling costs and closing costs. These are just a few expenses the IRS checks on tax returns.

Be careful in determining which expenses you use when filing federal income taxes. For example, normal upkeep costs are not deductible. Remodeling costs can be added to the basis of the house. According to IRS officials, the basis for tax purposes is generally the qualifying cost. This may be the purchase price, the construction cost of the home or the price, the construction cost of the home or the fair market value, if you inherited.

Before taking a deduction or adding to the basis, make sure you meet all restrictions and requirements, said IRS officials.

Deductible homeowner expenses include:

- Limited theft and casualty losses with insurance reimbursements reducing the amount accepted.
- Closing costs, such as surveys, transfer taxes and attorneys' fees, can be added to the home's basis, while property taxes paid at the settlement can be deducted.
- Qualifying mortgage interest and assessed property tax may be an itemized deduction on Schedule A.

Tax officials said if you sell your home, it is possible to postpone paying taxes on the gain. Certain criteria have to be met to postpone, including buying a new home up to two years before or two years after the sale. Also, the purchase price of the new home must be equal to or more than the adjusted sales price of the old one. If you are 55 or older when you sell the home and you do not buy a new one, it may be possible to exclude all or part of the gain.

IRS free tax brochures that deal with homeownership taxes include:

- Publication 3, *Tax Information for Military Personnel*;
 - Publication 523, *Tax Information on Selling Your Home*;
 - Publication 530, *Tax Information for Homeowners (Including Owners of Condominiums and Cooperative Apartments)*;
 - Publication 551, *Basis of Assets*;
 - Publication 936, *Home Mortgage Interest Deduction*;
- and

- Form 2119, *Sale of Your Home*

For copies, call toll-free **1-800-829-3676** or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Check on refund check after eight weeks

Allow eight weeks from the time you mail your 1991 federal tax return before checking on your refund status, the Internal Revenue Service says.

If you have not received a refund by the end of eight weeks and you are wondering where it is, call the IRS Tele-Tax service toll free at **1-800-829-4477**. Information needed to check on the status includes your Social Security number, filing status and the amount of expected refund.

The service is in operation Monday through Friday during local business hours if you call from a rotary telephone and from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. if using a push-button telephone. IRS officials say the best time to call is Wednesday mornings. Tax-refund information is updated once a week.

IRS provides the dates below to give you an idea of when to expect your refund check. However, these dates do not apply if you filed your federal return electronically.

Return Mailed

Jan. 3
Jan. 10
Jan. 17
Jan. 24
Jan. 31
Feb. 7
Feb. 14
Feb. 21
Feb. 28
March 6
March 13
March 20
March 27
April 3
April 10
April 15

Refund Expected

Feb. 28
March 6
March 13
March 20
March 27
April 3
April 10
April 17
April 24
May 1
May 8
May 15
May 22
May 29
June 5
June 12

AFIS

Child care expenses can lower taxes

You may be able to claim a tax credit if you pay someone to take care of your child or disabled dependent or spouse.

Internal Revenue Service officials said the credit can be worth as much as \$720 for one dependent to \$1,440 for two or more.

The dependent-care credit is applied against any federal income tax, reducing the taxes owed, said IRS officials. However, if the credit is more than what is owed, the extra is not refunded.

To qualify for the dependent-care credit, you must meet certain requirements. These include:

- Dependent must be a child 13 years old or younger, or a disabled spouse or other qualifying individual.
- You and your spouse (if married) must be working or looking for work.

The credit must be claimed on either Form 1040 with Form 2441, "Child and Dependent Care Expenses," attached or 1040A with Schedule 2 attached. If married, you must file a joint tax return to claim the credit.

The name, address and taxpayer identification number (Social Security or business identification number) of the care provider must also be listed. IRS officials said if you have not been able to obtain this information, keep track of your efforts.

IRS Publication 503, *Child and Dependent Care Expenses*, explains requirements, how to take the credit and more. For copies of the publication and forms, call toll free **1-800-829-3676**.
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IRS publications offer step-by-step filing info

The Internal Revenue Service publishes more than 100 pamphlets to help taxpayers figure out their federal income taxes.

The free publications cover such subjects as personal expenses, farming, owning a business and military service. Each brochure handles one specific topic and covers it in-depth, providing step-by-step instructions.

IRS officials say frequently requested publications include:

- Publication 1, *Your Rights as a Taxpayer*
- Publication 3, *Tax Information for Military Personnel*
- Publication 17, *Your Federal Income Tax*
- Publication 503, *Child and Dependent Care Expenses*
- Publication 504, *Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals*
- Publication 521, *Moving Expenses*
- Publication 523, *Tax Information on Selling Your Home*
- Publication 525, *Taxable and Nontaxable Income*
- Publication 547, *Nonbusiness Disasters, Casualties and Thefts*

- Publication 596, *Earned Income Credit*
- Publication 908, *Bankruptcy and Other Debt Cancellation*
- Publication 910, *Guide to Free Tax Services*
- Publication 919, *Is My Withholding Correct for 1992?*
- Publication 936, *Home Mortgage Interest Deduction*
- Publication 945, *Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm*

Some IRS publications can be picked up at participating post offices, libraries, banks and installation tax assistance offices. For copies of these and others, call toll free **1-800-829-3676** or write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Forms Distribution Center
PO Box 25866
Richmond, VA 23289
USA.**

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Tax help available overseas

The Internal Revenue Service provides tax information and assistance to Americans living overseas through several programs.

During the federal tax-filing season, IRS employees travel to about 80 foreign countries to help Americans file their taxes. U.S. embassies and consulates announce dates and locations of outreach classes and tax assistance.

Individuals living abroad, who have specific questions or problems, may call the IRS at **202-287-4301** or write to:

Internal Revenue Service

Assistant Commissioner

(International)

ATTN: IN:C:TPS

950 L'Enfant Plaza South, SW

Washington, DC 20024

USA.

Tax publications and forms, including the Overseas Tax Package of forms and instructions, are available by writing to:

Internal Revenue Service

Forms Distribution Center

PO Box 25866

Richmond, VA 23289

USA.

Additionally, IRS assistance is available throughout the year at certain embassies and consulates. Many tax forms and publications are on hand at these locations. For assistance, contact the one nearest you.

American Consulate General, IRS
Electricity House - 36th Floor
Park & Elizabeth Sts.
Sydney, New South Wales 2000
Australia
Tel. 61-2-261-9275/9277

U.S. Embassy
PO Box N8197
Nassau, Bahamas
Tel. 809-322-1182

American Consulate General
Rua Padre Joao Manoel, 933
01411 Sao Paulo, S.P. Brazil
Tel. 55-11-881-6511

U.S. IRS
60 Queen St.
Suite 201
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1PSY7
Tel. 613-238-5335

U.S. Embassy
24/31 Grosvenor Square
London, England W1A-1E
Tel. 44-71-408-8076/8077

U.S. Consulate
2, rue St. Florentin
75001 Paris
France
Tel. 33-1-4296-1202

U.S. Embassy
Deichmanns Aue 29
5300 Bonn 2, Germany
Tel. 49-228-339-2119

U.S. Embassy-IRS
Via Veneto, 121
2nd Floor
Rome, Italy 00187
Tel. 39-6-4674-2560

U.S. Embassy, IRS
10-15 Akasaka, 1-Chome
Minato-Ku, Tokyo 107
Japan
Tel. 81-3-3224-5466

U.S. Embassy-IRS
Apartado Postal 88-BIS
Delegacion Cuauhtemoc
06500 Mexico, DF, Mexico
Tel. 905-211-0042, ext. 3557/3559

American Embassy-IRS
PO Box 94309
Riyadh 11691 Saudi Arabia
Tel. 966-1-488-3800

American Consulate Embassy
30 Hill St.
Singapore, Singapore 0617
Tel. 65-338-0251/1431

U.S. Embassy
Avenida Principal La Floresta
Caracas, Venezuela
Tel. 58-2-283-1119

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Call the PRO when problems arise with IRS

Taxpayers who have persistent tax hassles with the Internal Revenue Service can take them to the Problem Resolution Office for help.

Problem resolution offices at local IRS centers can help you with:

- Notices from the IRS that you have responded to and have now received a third notice;
- IRS actions that are incorrect;
- Problems that remain after discussing an IRS employee's recommendations or actions with his supervisor;
- Your refund status if more than 90 days have passed since you filed your return and you had previously contacted the IRS;
- Suspension of agency actions under certain circumstances; and
- Tax assistance and information if 45 days have passed since you asked for help.

The IRS problem solvers cannot help with every federal tax difficulty, said IRS officials. Areas they cannot handle include Freedom of Information and Privacy Act requests, appealing technical determinations in an audit, personnel issues, IRS employee conduct and criminal investigations.



For information and assistance, contact your local IRS office. Hearing-impaired individuals with access to a telecommunication device for the deaf can call toll-free **1-800-829-4059**. Taxpayers living overseas may write to:

**Internal Revenue Service
Assistant Commissioner
(International)**

**Problem Resolution Office
ATTN: IN:C:TPS
950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20024
USA.**

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Be aware of credits, exemptions and changes

Take a few minutes to read the instructions that come with your federal income tax forms for 1991. Several changes this year may affect your return.

The personal exemption has increased to \$2,150 for the taxpayer, spouse and each dependent. If an individual's adjusted gross income is more than \$75,000 the deductible exemption might be less. Specific information is available in the tax booklet.

Any dependent 1 year old or older who is claimed on the Form 1040 or 1040A must have a Social Security number listed. If the child or dependent does not have a number, an application should be requested from the local Social Security office.

If an individual's adjusted gross income is more than \$100,000—\$50,000 if married but filing separately—itemized deductions might be reduced. Personal interest is no longer deductible; this includes interest paid on credit card balances and typical car loans.

The standard deduction has increased this year. Depending

on the taxpayer's filing status, it may pay to take the standard deduction rather than itemize. The standard deduction, which is determined by the filing status, is a flat amount subtracted from the adjusted gross income when a person does not itemize.

There are several changes with the earned income credit for 1991. Maximum income allowable for the credit is up to \$21,250. If a family had a baby in 1991 and otherwise qualifies for the earned income credit, an extra credit payment is possible. However they should compare this credit with the dependent-care credit to determine which one offers the better tax deal. Only one of the two credits can be taken if a newborn is the only child involved.

Military members who served in the Persian Gulf conflict should get a copy of IRS Publication 945, *Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm*. This free brochure, available by calling toll free **1-800-829-3676**, covers such topics as combat pay, extra allowances and deductions.

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IRS color-codes 1040 tax forms

Using the correct Form 1040 to file your federal income taxes can save time and energy and reduce the risk of a mistake. In some cases, say Internal Revenue Service officials, using the right form may even reduce your tax bill.

IRS color-coded the forms this year.

Just because you filed a certain form last year does not mean it is the right one this time around, said officials. Child care expenses, marriage, divorce, pay raises, job losses and interest payments are just a few items that could change the form you need to file.

Use the green Form 1040EZ only if all the following apply:

- Filing status is single, under 65 and not blind;
- Claiming only one exemption;
- Taxable income is less than \$50,000 and is only from wages, salaries, tips, taxable scholarships and fellowship grants;
- Interest earnings are less than \$400; and
- Deductions are not itemized.

Use the pink 1040A short form for:

- Any filing status;

- Claiming one or more exemptions;
- Claiming earned income credit;
- Claiming child-or dependent-care expenses;
- Claiming blind or over age 64 exemption;
- Claiming contributions to an individual retirement account;

- Interest earnings over \$400;
- Taxable income is less than \$50,000 and is only from wages, salaries, tips, taxable scholarships and fellowships, annuities, IRAs, pensions, dividends, Social Security and unemployment compensation; and
- Deductions are not itemized.

The blue 1040 long form is for:

- Any situation not covered by the 1040EZ or 1040A forms;
- Taxable income is \$50,000 or more or from certain types of income;
- Deductions are itemized; and
- Claim certain tax credits or adjustments to income.

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Telephone numbers provided for assistance

The Internal Revenue Service has established telephone numbers and addresses for taxpayers seeking answers to federal tax problems and questions.

Local IRS centers are staffed by individuals trained to help fill out tax returns and answer questions. In addition to the local centers, people who need help may call toll free **1-800-829-1040** and talk to a tax assistant.

For taxpayers who live overseas and have federal tax problems or questions, the IRS can help solve them. IRS offices in 13 U.S. embassies and consulates overseas are open throughout the year to provide tax assistance. Also, tax officials visit more than 80 countries outside the United States during the tax-filing season to help taxpayers with their returns.

The IRS has set up a special section to help U.S. taxpayers living overseas. People living outside the United States and needing tax assistance can call the IRS at **202-287-4301** or write to:

Internal Revenue Service

Assistant Commissioner

(International)

ATTN: IN:C:TPS

950 L'Enfant Plaza South, SW
Washington, DC 20024 USA.

Individuals with hearing impairments who have access to a telecommunications device for the deaf equipment can get answers to tax issues by calling toll free **1-800-829-4059**.

Hours of operation for the TDD lines are:

Dates	Hours
Jan. 1 - April 4	8 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
April 5 - April 15	9 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.
April 16 - Oct. 24	9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Oct. 25 - Dec. 31	8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

All times are Eastern.

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Quick tips for filing

Electronic Filing

A quick way to file your tax return and receive your refund is with electronic tax filing. According to Internal Revenue Service officials, filing electronically can speed up a refund by as much as three weeks. The forms must be transmitted to the IRS by an individual recognized by the IRS as an electronic filer. Options include preparing the forms and taking them to the filer and having a tax professional complete the paperwork and send it. More than 7.5 million people filed their 1990 income taxes electronically.

Casualty Losses

People who had property damaged or lost in an area declared eligible for federal disaster assistance by the president can choose when to claim the loss on their federal income tax return. Tax officials said a person can either deduct the loss for the year it actually occurred or file an amended return for the year preceding the disaster. Information is available in several Internal Revenue Service publications, including Publication 547, *Non-Business Disasters, Casualties and Thefts*. For a copy of this booklet and others, call toll free **1-800-829-3676**.

File Copies

Copies of previous years' federal income tax returns are available at a cost of \$4.25 each. To request a copy of an earlier return, fill out Internal Revenue Service Form 4506, "Request for Copy of Tax Form," and mail it to the service center where the return was filed. Call toll free **1-800-829-3676** for a copy of the form.

Social Security Numbers

All dependents claimed on the income taxes form who are 1 year old or older by the end of 1991 must have a Social Security number listed on the tax return. If the person doesn't have a Social Security number, apply for one at the nearest Social Security Administration Office.

If you handle the banking or other financial transactions for a dependent child or adult, be sure that individual's Social Security number appears first on the account. Otherwise, the interest or other income will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service as yours.

Automatic Filing Extension

Service members stationed outside the United States or Puerto Rico automatically qualify for a two-month extension to file their federal income taxes. Include a note with the tax return when you do file to explain how you qualified for the extension.

The Internal Revenue Service said if you need more time than the two months, file an IRS Form 4868, "Request for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income



Tax Return," by April 15. This provides a four-month extension. IRS officials stress that any taxes owed should be paid with the request for the four-month extension, because interest on unpaid taxes accumulates from April 15. The additional time, said officials, is to gather the necessary tax papers.

Passports and Taxes

If you have a passport, there is a good chance that the Internal Revenue Service has checked the application against its tax records. The IRS uses the application, with the Social Security number, to make sure that your tax records are current. IRS officials say there is a \$500 fine for failure to list your Social Security number on the passport application.

Change of Address

If you moved after filing your federal income tax, the Internal Revenue Service suggests that you provide your new address. Send your full name, Social Security number, old and new addresses and your signature to the IRS center where you filed your tax return. If you filed jointly, the same information, including signature, is also required from your spouse. Or use IRS Form 8822, "Change of Address," to let the IRS know you have moved. For a copy of the form, call toll free **1-800-829-3676**.

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COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN: IAPA
FT. BELVOIR, VA. 22060-5370

FLARE

THE INSCOM MISSION

CONDUCT MULTIDISCIPLINE INTELLIGENCE
SECURITY, PRODUCTION AND ELECTRONIC
WARFARE OPERATIONS



TOP TEN OBJECTIVES FOR 1992

-
- **Maintain the Edge: Conduct Global Multidiscipline Intelligence Operations.**
 - **Care for INSCOM people.**
 - **Refine European, Pacific, CONUS and Power Projection Force Structures.**
 - **Evaluate Concept for EAC Intelligence Support to CORPS (CMISE).**
 - **Integrate U.S. Army Reserve Component Forces into EAC Intelligence Operations.**
 - **Implement a Non-Development Item (NDI) INSCOM Acquisition Program.**
 - **Develop a Command-Wide Information Mission Area Architecture for Compatibility/Interoperability between HQ INSCOM and its MSCs.**
 - **Support the U.S. Army Drug Strategy and Initiate a Command-Wide Counter-Drug Campaign Plan.**
 - **Transition Intelligence Production into INSCOM's Policy, Plans and Operations.**
 - **Focus on MSC Training and Readiness.**